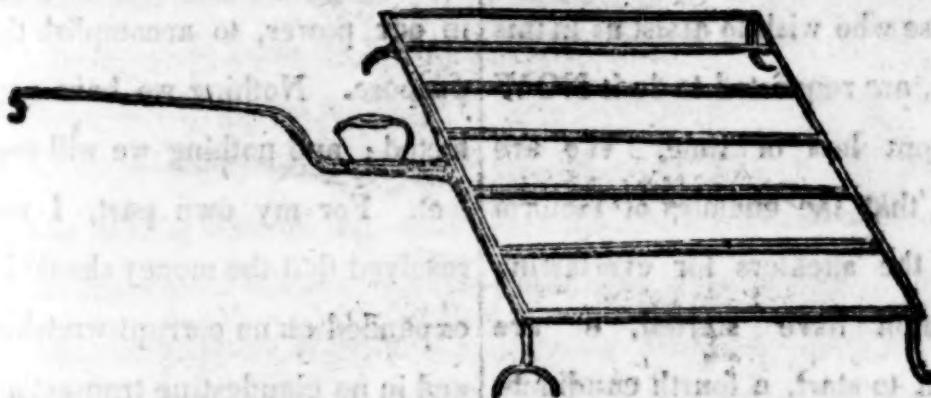


# COBBETT's WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## PRESTON ELECTION.

*Kensington, 24th May, 1826.*

THE Parliament will, it seems, be dissolved on *Tuesday next*; and on *Monday next* I shall make my entry into Preston, going through Manchester, Bolton and Chorley.—During my late visit to Preston, we travelled four hundred and sixty miles, we were three evenings at Preston, addressing the people, perambulated the whole of the town twice, were absent only six nights, and got to Kensington again, having slept rather less than twenty-four

hours, during the whole time. Sir Thomas Beevor did more; for he came a hundred miles the day before he set off, and went home another hundred miles during the night that followed the day of his return to London! Well may I put a mark of admiration here; for never did I before witness disinterested public-spirited exertion like this. To fail with such a man by one's side would be an honour greater than any success without him could possibly confer.—The election may take place on the 7th of June; and in all probability it will take place on the 11th.—Several *subscriptions*

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

have been received, at Fleet-street, during our absence in the North, and since our return. Those who wish to assist us in this way, are requested to do it NOW without loss of time. We are told, that the enemies of Reform and the sticklers for everlasting taxation have started, or are about to start, a fourth candidate at Preston, in order, if possible, to set me aside. I feel confident that they will not succeed; but this circumstance will require *additional exertion of every kind*. Those who wish to give us further pecuniary aid will, therefore, perceive that no time is to be lost. Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, the Treasurer, will be at Preston, *after the 29th of May*; but money, or engagements to pay money, may be sent to him there, addressed to "Sir T. B. BEEVOR, Bart., Castle Inn, Preston, Lancashire;" or money may be subscribed and paid in at Fleet-street, where Mr. John Dean will give receipts by authority of Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, and whence he will receive

daily an account of such subscriptions.—From the outset we resolved to neglect nothing that lay in our power, to accomplish this purpose. Nothing we have neglected; and nothing we will neglect. For my own part, I was resolved that the money should be expended on no corrupt wretches, and in no clandestine transaction. It has frequently been said that if I were in the House I should *do nothing*; I should accomplish nothing; that I should sink out of sight. Let the *trial* take place. After having been acknowledged by the whole nation to have been right with regard to all the great matters appertaining to the nation's difficulties, I felt that it would have been dishonourable not to express a desire, and to make every effort in my power to put myself face to face with those men to whom I have so long been giving warnings in vain. I have expressed that desire; I am making the effort; I trust and I feel confident, that the effort will be crowned with success: and

if it be so crowned ; if I be placed face to face with these ruiners of my country, and if I make good the opinion that I *can do nothing*, then I will be content not only to sink out of sight, for the future ; but to have it said of me, that I never discovered talent or wisdom in the whole course of my life.— We have already a considerable sum of money, approaching, I think, to enough for the purpose ; but *more may be wanted* ; we will not expend a farthing unlawfully or unnecessarily ; but, the subscribers have an assurance, that not a farthing will be improperly employed ; and that all that is not wanted will be duly returned, in proportion to the amount of each subscription. There are expenses inevitable, and perfectly lawful and just. Beyond these we will not go ; but, I beg our rich friends in particular to remember, that our object may be defeated if we fail of a sufficiency of means. Any subscription, actually paid in, or engaged for, by a letter to Sir THOMAS BEEVOR at Preston,

on or before the 7th day of June may be time enough ; and this I beg our friends to bear in recollection. We, on our parts, shall neglect no effort within our power ; and I trust that those who wish to see me in that House of Commons, and who possess the means of lending their assistance will also do every thing that is within their power.—Not having time to answer letters at present, I beg all those gentlemen who have written to me on this subject, since the 15th of May, to accept of my thanks for their kindness, and to be so good as to receive this, as an answer to their letters.—It is impossible for me to express a tenth part of the admiration which I feel of the zeal and public spirit which I witnessed in the North. Some of the newspapers, town as well as country, and particularly the Morning Herald daily newspaper, have endeavoured to do justice to the subject. But, the subject is one to which no pen can do justice ; and let the result be what it may, with regard to

myself, I have seen in the North of England, that which convinces me, that *Englishmen are not doomed to be slaves*. I have seen that which convinces me, that, though a perseverance in the present measures may bring the country down *very low*, she will again revive, and be greater and freer than ever. She is now pressed down by a load, beneath which she can scarcely exist; that load she will finally shake off, and be in reality, and not in vain boast, the envy and admiration of the world. But our friends will excuse me for again repeating that, in such a case, lawful expenditure is not only necessary but proper. The people of Preston are numerous; the electors are numerous, and many of them poor; and even if the seat were obtained without the expenditure of a hundred pounds, it would be due to them after the election were over, for us to drink with the husbands and brothers, and dance with the wives and the daughters. It is what I would

do, at any rate; and I am sure that all our cordial friends would do the same.—Letters received from Preston to-day, and dated on the 22d inst., gives me assurance that the prospect is still as fair as when I left that town. On the day of the election, we shall have our friends from all the numerous towns within forty or fifty miles of Preston. I had the happiness to shake hands with several gentlemen who came from Kendal, in Westmoreland, on purpose to meet me at Preston. We have numerous friends all round the country; and I beg those friends to recollect, that **NOW** is the time for them to give effect to their wishes. I do, I trust, set them an example of exertion, of zeal, and devotion; and, it is not too much for me to hope that they will follow the example.

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TO THE  
ELECTORS OF PRESTON.

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*Kensington, 24th May.*  
GENTLEMEN,  
THE Parliament will be dissolved on or about Tuesday, the

30th of May. I, with Sir THOMAS BEEVOR and a party of friends, shall arrive at Chorley, in the afternoon of Monday, the *Twenty-ninth of May*; and we shall enter Preston between six and seven o'clock in the evening. I left you in good humour and good spirits; and in that humour and those spirits, I am sure I shall find you. It is my intention to see every man of you individually if I can, before the election begins. I hear of coalitions and combinations, some of them of the most unnatural description; but I am resolved to coalesce with nobody, and to rely solely upon your unbiased votes. There having been some reflection cast upon Radical Reformers, give me leave to state to you that Mr. COKE, of Norfolk, has just declared, at a public dinner in London, that he would "not again offer himself as a candidate for Norfolk, but that his absence might let in a less straight-forward radical than himself." Thus, then, here is a radical, who has *something to lose*,

though you have been told, I believe, that radicals are men "who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose."—Gentlemen, we shall be with you at the time above-named; and we shall come with a firm determination to use all the means in our power, to secure that success, which I trust will be looked upon, by the whole nation, as beneficial to it, and as honourable to you. This is no ordinary struggle: it is not a common occasion. It is not merely a man presenting himself to you, to obtain a seat in Parliament: it is the cause of England, on which you have to decide: if you send me to Parliament, as I am confident you will, you send me there, not only with yourselves at my back, but with a very large portion of the intelligent, the public-spirited, the virtuous part of the nation at my back also. Our country is in a state of great difficulty and danger; these cannot be removed without efficient measures being adopted by Parliament; these measures cannot

be adopted without being suggested; I firmly believe that you are convinced that I am the man to suggest such measures; and, therefore, I should, for the first time in my life, begin to despair of my country, if I could doubt of your zeal, and your efficient activity, upon this important occasion.—Let me beseech you, to cast from you all recollection of party squabbles. The nick name of radical has been given to us by our opponents, and, therefore, we take it, not being ashamed of its application. But, for my part, I have always abhorred all these party distinctions of Whig and Tory, and of every other kind. I wish to be known by no other application than that of Englishman. Be men of what party they may, they are all my countrymen; it is my desire to have the good wishes of them all, and it is my duty to contribute towards the happiness of them all, if I can; to do every thing in my power to prevent men of property being despoiled of their fortunes, and to

prevent the working classes from being deprived of those enjoyments, to which they are entitled, by their labours.—I entertain the deepest sense of gratitude for the unbounded kindness which I have received at your hands; and I remain,

Gentlemen,  
Your faithful Friend, and  
Most obedient Servant,  
W.M. COBBETT.

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#### CORN BILLS.

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THE Bill for letting out the bonded corn, and also the Bill for empowering the Ministers to let in more corn during the recess of Parliament, passed the House of Lords, on the 23d of May. There was a division on the first Bill of twenty-three against eighty-four; and on the second Bill a division of twenty-eight against seventy-eight. The opposition made to the Ministers upon this occasion came from Noblemen of very different notions as to politics in general; and what they said about

the conduct of the Ministers was perfectly true. It was curious to behold the **LORD CHANCELLOR** voting one way, and **LORD REDESDALE** voting the other way! The consequences of the measure have already been ruinous to thousands; and they will be ruinous to hundreds of thousands; but, still, the measures were necessary; and if the landlords suffer, they have the consolation of knowing that it is their own fault. The remedy for them is, that which would be a blessing to us all; namely, a *reduction of taxation*; and that remedy they have completely in their own hands; if they will not apply the remedy, let them suffer. **Lord CAERNARVON** said, that the Minister "almost held them up to *public execration* for not agreeing at 'once to these measures.'" Let **Lord CAERNARVON** and the rest of the landlords propose to take off the *malt and beer taxes*: and then, *they will have all the people with them*; and they will save their estates without this odious

tax upon bread. They should say to the Ministers, as people say to one another, "Good victuals deserves good drink, and cheap bread deserves cheap beer: if we have one, let us have the other." This is the language which we want to hear from the landlords: let them say this, and stand to it, and all our difficulties will soon come to an end.

As to the prospects of crop, I have recently crossed eleven counties, and seven out of the eleven in two places, having gone to the North through Liverpool, and come back through Derby and Leicester. In all these counties the wheat is exceedingly good, and the other corn, by no means bad. There is every prospect of a fair average crop of every thing; and if we have such a crop, we shall, I think, come before Christmas, to something very much like the prices of 1822; those prices will destroy whole shoals of farmers; and, after that destruction, what is to come? Yet, to make

corn dear would be to add to the ruin and misery of the manufacturers, if that ruin and that misery admitted of an addition. However, these are the natural effects of the system that we live under; and such effects must go on, until that system be totally changed.

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### SILK-TRADE.

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IN consequence of my mention (in a speech at Preston) of the *Silks* offered for sale at *half the price of the weaving*, a proceeding has taken place before the Lord Mayor of London, in order to show, that the COMMITTEE for the RELIEF OF THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS *had nothing to do with such offer*. I, in my speech, said nothing about any committee; but I said, that an advertisement was put forth in London, purporting, that the silks, thus offered, were made by the *distressed weavers in Spitalfields*. Now, then, what was this advertisement? Here it is, word for

word, from the Morning Chronicle of the 12th May:—

“ DISTRESS IN SPITALFIELDS. “ —We understand that upwards “ of 30,000*l.* worth of rich silks, “ satins, gauzes, Barège de Soie, “ Gros des Indes, Shawls, &c. “ &c., are now selling without the “ least reserve, *by commission*, for “ the relief of the distressed Manufacturers in Spitalfields, at “ SHEARS and Co.’s, 120, Regent- “ street. The goods are warranted “ to be of the most fashionable “ description, and will be sold “ for less than half they cost “ making.”

Was there ever any thing plainer than this? How could these goods be sold, for “ the relief of the distressed manufacturers in Spitalfields?” How could they be sold for less than half the cost of workmanship, unless the remaining part of the cost came out of the subscription? This might be a lie. But, observe well, the Committee for the relief of the weavers never thought proper to contradict this lie, until

after the publication of my speech, made at Preston. If it were a lie, why did they not contradict it sooner? Where were these men to get thirty thousand pounds worth of silks, and to be able to sell them for "less than half the cost of the weaver's wages"? This Shears and Co. now send a letter to the Editor of the Morning Herald, in the following words, dated on the 23d of May:—

"Sir,—Having seen a report of a certain proceeding before the Lord Mayor, relative to the Silk Trade, in which our names were mentioned, we think it our duty to declare, that we never have announced ourselves, or have authorized any person to announce us, as agents of 'the Committee for the Management of the Subscriptions for the Relief of the distressed Manufacturers.'

"We consider this a proper opportunity of stating, that we shall continue our exertions for the Relief of those Manufacturers, by purchasing, with cash

"or receiving on commission any goods which they may enable us to offer to the public at a reasonable price."

Very true: they did not expressly say in their advertisement that they were the "Agents" of the Committee; but if they did not make use of the very words, they did full as much; for they said, that they were selling the silks, "BY COMMISSION, for the relief of the distressed Manufacturers in Spitalfields." It is miserable equivocation, therefore, to say that they were not the Agents of the Committee. And again observe, that this advertisement passed wholly unnoticed by that Committee, until after the speech made by me at Preston had been read in London. At any rate the subscribing work gave rise to this advertisement of Shears and Co.; and every one must see that every transaction of this sort must have a tendency to ruin all those whose means are engaged in the silk trade. How are the master manufacturers of

Macclesfield to preserve even a remnant of their property, if thirty thousand pounds worth of silks at a time can be offered for sale in London, at less than half the cost of weaving?

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MEDAL  
OF MR. COBBETT.

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THERE is a bronze-medal of me, which has been made from a *cast*, taken about a year ago. It is about four inches in diameter; and is, I believe, a very good likeness, as far as such things ever are, or can be, likenesses. It is, by my permission, sold at No. 183, Fleet-street, *for the artist, or proprietor.* I do not recommend any one to purchase it; it was not made by my desire; I yielded with great reluctance to the taking of the cast; my best picture is in my books; when they shall be forgotten, all other pictures of me will be rubbish: but the artist has made the medal, and that, too, by great labour and at great expense; and I should think it hard

in me not to give this notification on the subject. There are many persons, who are curious in this way: I am not, but I am not to control the taste of others. I have no interest whatever in the thing; I do not even recommend the purchase of it; but, I think it would have been hard to refuse to give this notice of it.—MR. ROUW took the *cast* and made the model, and the die was made by MR. BADDELEY.—The price is ONE POUND.

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SPEECHES  
OR  
SIR THOMAS BEEVOR,  
AND  
MR. COBBETT,

*At Preston, on the 16th and 17th of May, 1826, taken from the Morning Herald, (London Newspaper) of the 19th and 20th of May.*

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*Preston, 16th May.*

SIR THOS. BEEVOR came forward, and spoke as follows:— Gentlemen, I am now come before you, to redeem the pledge of saying a few words to you, regarding

the attempts which have been ingley held, where resolutions were making to secure Mr. Cobbett's return to Parliament. These attempts originated in the county in which I have the honour to reside, the county of Norfolk, with two or three gentlemen, who, like myself, were readers of Mr. Cobbett's writings — who approved of the principles which he maintained — who admired the talents, the perseverance, the uncompromising, undaunted spirit with which he advocated those principles.— (Cheers.) These gentlemen did me the honour to say that they thought that it was in my power to serve the cause of the public. I acquiesced. I took some steps to promote the object, but waited for a nearer prospect of a dissolution of Parliament, before I took any decisive measures. That prospect now approaches. I have stated, in an advertisement inserted in Mr. Cobbett's *Register* and a few of the London papers, that a meeting would be held for the purpose of promoting the return of Mr. Cobbett. A meeting was accorded to, and a subscription set on foot for defraying any expenses that may take place. So far then we did all that was necessary or in our power to do. There was, however, one thing which we could not do, and that is in your power to do—you have, Gentlemen, in the kindest manner, sent a requisition to Mr. Cobbett, calling on him to offer himself for the representation of this borough. By that act you have done him the greatest honour, and he feels it; and allow me to add, Gentlemen, that you have also done yourselves the greatest honour, for I do not hesitate to say, that you could not find, in the kingdom, a man who possesses, in a greater degree, the power, or who, with the power, unites more the will to serve his country.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, allow me to say, that I have no selfish motives—no motives of ambition to gratify—I am actuated solely by a desire to serve the general cause of the country. I wish to see the people

well fed, well clothed, happy and contented, as they once were.— (Cheers.) If any man can bring forward and recommend the necessary measures for the safety of the country, Mr. Cobbett is the man; and this is the motive that induces me to take the active part I am taking with a view to promote the return of Mr. Cobbett. I have felt the benefit of attending to his principles in my own private arrangements. I am therefore desirous to see the same principles applied to public transactions, certain that equal benefit would flow from it. Gentlemen, I shall take the liberty of noticing a report which has been industriously circulated in this town. It has been said, I understand, that Mr. Cobbett has no intention of returning to Preston after this visit; that his coming here is only a spree, an amusement, adopted without any serious intention on his part of resuming the purpose which he has stated to you; that his Committee in London are to bear the expenses of the journey, and that

it is done solely with the view of annoying some other candidate. Gentlemen, I will not address the authors of such a report, on the score of principle, but I will appeal to them on that principle which they can appreciate—namely, the principle of interest. Why, Gentlemen, you may all know, for the Resolutions agreed to at a public meeting in London declare it, that in case Mr. Cobbett is not nominated for any place, and that the money is not fairly appropriated to the legitimate purpose of his return, the Committee are bound to restore every farthing of their money to the subscribers. Consequently, if any such intention as that imputed to us in the report be really acted on, the Committee must pay for this spree out of their own pockets. Gentlemen, is it probable that they would act in this manner—is it consistent with common sense? I pledge myself to you that Mr. Cobbett deeply regrets, as I do, the necessity he is under of leaving you at this mo-

ment; that he will, as soon as possible, return here, and will show himself amongst you. As soon as the day of election arrives, here he will be to receive your support, and to fight the battle to the last.—(Cheers.)

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Mr. COBBETT then came forward and addressed the Meeting as follows:—“ Gentlemen—Again I thank you for the honour you have done me in assembling in such multitudes to listen to what I have to say to you. I last night endeavoured to show to you the necessity of some great change in our affairs—something to alter the nature of the relation between the employer and the employed. I then spoke to you of the means of effecting that necessary change. There are various subordinate means of doing it, but the great remedy of all is a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament.—(Cheers.) Without a Reform you can effect nothing. All that I can do to induce that sort of feeling in the country, that will at

last produce a reform, to create it in the House itself, to call it up amongst the people at large, shall be put in execution; for without a Reform the country must ultimately become one scene of beggary and misery. Let no one flatter himself with the notion, that the bad times, as they are called, are going to pass away. They are not like the bad weather—the frost and snow; they have not been occasioned by the blowing of the winds: they have not been brought about by the nature of the season. No, they are all the work of the acts of the Government. Gentlemen, without a Reform, the conduct of that Government cannot be expected materially to change; and until that Reform take place, nothing will be done that can produce any great benefit to the people. The employers will go on sinking more and more, embarrassments will gather upon them, until they actually become poor men—and as to the workmen, I have not the heart to describe the miseries which they will suffer.

To prevent this impending affliction there must be a Reform in the Representation. We have a right to ask it—to ask such a Parliament as our forefathers had when measures were constantly adopted, under which they lived contentedly, were well clothed, well fed, and had an abundance of all those things which make life easy and happy.—(Great cheering.) I have been told that a certain gentleman, a near resident of this place, has spoken somewhat virulently against what he has been pleased to call the Radical Reformers. I hear, Gentlemen, that he has gone so far as to say, after having been honoured by the promises of votes by some of the electors of Preston, that he absolved (I really do not know who gave him the power of absolution)—(Laughter), all those who promised him their votes, if the promises were made by the men called "Radicals." You know, I dare say, the gentleman to whom I allude. I do not speak against him, I would not wish to deprive

him of a single vote; but I am very deeply concerned in this sweeping defiance pronounced against the Radicals, seeing that I am myself a Radical—(A laugh), —for I am thoroughly convinced, that until a Radical Reform takes place, it is in vain that you take any measures for relief. The people will go deeper and deeper in misery, until the whole country is sunk in ruin. How comes it, let me ask, that we are called by this same word, " Radical ?" We did not give it to ourselves. However, no matter, I assume it, I am satisfied with it. What does it mean ? let us see—it comes from the Latin word *radix*, which signifies a root. Radical means, therefore, going to the root. Now we complain that the country is getting worse and worse, that the great distress which is felt arises from the chopping and changing about of the men who govern us. This very Government now admits itself the existence of distress, and, by the by, they are frightened out of their senses at the very moment

they are saying so.—(Loud laughter.) These are the evils—they stare us in the face—and we say the only application ought to be a radical one. If one of your farmers has a d—l of a dock-weed in his ground—he will not cut or pare—he will not lop it to let it grow again—no, he knows its nature to be noxious, and he resolves at once to get clear of it by the root, and he brings him down a terrific dock-digger to turn it out.—(Great laughing.) Now, Gentlemen, this is precisely the course which we Radicals would wish to take.—Shall we not tear up the evils that are exhausting our strength? Shall we not tear them up by the root? Shall we allow them to grow up in our sight? Shall we stand by and see them increasing, and hear the while those Ministers lift up their heads and raise their eyes and pray to God to relieve us? Shall we not put our shoulders to the wheel—unlike the peasant in the fable, who called on Jupiter for assistance, without doing any thing to

assist himself; shall we not put, I say, our shoulders to the wheel, and cry out to God to assist us, at the same time that we are ready to help ourselves?—(Cheers.) Shall we not apply our dock-digger? Shall we not have the evils taken out by the roots?—(Great applause.) Ought this gentleman to have heaped his abuse on the Radicals?—ought he to say that the Radical is as bad as the Tory—ought he to say he should absolve (by the way, I never heard of absolution being given on account of sins, I always thought that it was on account of repentance), but ought he to say, that he would absolve them from their promises for being Radicals? The only sin they committed, the only thing they want absolution for, was for having given him any promise at all.—(Laughter and cheers.) Aye, but these gentlemen themselves do talk of a Reform; they will tell you of Lord John Russell's Reform. Did it happen to any of you ever to see the person of my Lord John Rus-

sell, because if you did, I would take my oath, that not one of you would ever think of listening to any project that he could propose. However, let me explain to you what that plan of his exactly is. In the first place—and this is a secret worth your knowing, particularly at this moment—this Reform plan of my Lord John Russell would take away the votes of about nine-tenths of the electors of Preston. I will tell you how it would do so. The Constitution of our forefathers—Magna Charta—that glorious instrument of our liberties, of which our rulers are wont so much to boast—of which we too boast—which we too think to be a glorious, a useful thing—if we had it—(a laugh); this great Charter contains these impressive words, and they are well worth your attention—they are emphatic, and though in a small compass, contain a great deal—a character that applies to most of the enactments that were framed in those early times:—“ Item—It is agreed and recorded that no

Englishman shall be taxed without his own consent.”—(Great cheering.) Now, Lord J. Russell says that he adheres to the letter of this clause, and that, according to his plan, all persons who are taxed are to have a vote.—Agreed, we say; let that be so, and we concur at once. “ Aye, aye,” rejoins Lord John, “ but taxed people means people who pay *direct* taxes;” and here is the way you are continually juggled out of your rights. To prove to you how unjust, how iniquitous this course would be, let me state a few particulars to you.—The whole of the taxes for the year 1825, (I have the book by me, it is printed by order of Parliament), according to this book, amounted to 57 millions. Why, the bare mention of such a sum, fifty-seven millions!—is enough to turn the brain of any man but an Englishman.—(Laughter.) Except in England, I don't think there is as much gold in the whole world as would pay this sum. It would make any person but an Englishman staring mad even to

think of such a sum. Nevertheless, it is raised—it is paid by all—it is a charge borne by us all. But Lord John Russell would give the power of voting only to those who paid direct taxes; that is to say, the persons to whom the tax-gatherer actually comes and says, "Pay me so much," and takes the money and signs a receipt for it. You will see that only of a very few of you indeed can it be said that you pay direct taxes; in fact, of the 57 millions raised in taxes, no more than five millions and some odd hundreds of pounds are raised in direct taxes; the direct tax-payers being only those who keep carriages, dogs, horses, who have more than five windows to their houses, or have land; these are, you perceive, but a few compared with the number of the whole community. And yet, according to Lord J. Russell's plan of Reform, only those few would have the right of voting at elections. So that the payers of the five millions would have all the votes, and the payers of the re-

maining 52 millions no votes at all.—(Shame.) Is that according to the Constitution? Is it agreeable to justice, to reason, to any principle of humanity, any principle of law ever known in this kingdom?—(No, no.) No, my friends, it is not. Let me explain to you a little how it is you pay these 52 millions; which, though you pay it as sure as it is day, yet you are not to be voters at elections unless you keep carriages, horses, dogs—in short, unless you have those things, which a man can live very well without having at all.—(A laugh.) Let me look to the book,—(taking up the finance account); here it is.—I find the taxes to amount to the sum of fifty-seven millions five hundred and twenty-three thousand pounds, five shillings, and one penny.—(Loud laughing.) You see how they keep the accounts, even to a penny.—(Laughter.) I always admired this Government for being so perfectly correct, so truly scrupulous. In another place we have the account kept to a farthing.—

Admirable Government! that can, in an account of millions and thousands, carry over a single penny, and make a return of the farthing!—(Much laughing.) They don't, however, with all their wonderful care, tell us how much of it they take for themselves—(a laugh); that they don't do. Shall I now give you a notion of the manner in which you pay this fifty millions of indirect taxes?—(Yes, yes.) In the first place, in beer, there is raised yearly a sum of three millions two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, thirteen shillings, and eightpence. Drop a great part of the figures, and remember only three millions three hundred thousand pounds. The Lords and great men pay none of this—they don't drink taxed beer—they brew their beer in their own houses; and upon that they take care to lay no tax; then there is no article that enters into the composition of beer besides, that is not taxed; there is the publican's license—the very candle that you drink it by—the very glass you drink out of—the very stool that you sit upon—all are taxed: so that out of sixpence that you pay for your beer at a public-house, and I pledge myself to demonstrate, I know it, for I have brewed it with my own hands,

and I defy any person in the kingdom to contradict me with truth, that fourpence-hallpenny is given to the Government—and that if the taxes were off, you would, for that which you now pay sixpence, pay only three halfpence.—(Great cheering.) And after paying at this precious rate, shall we have no votes? What! only those who keep carriages and dogs to have votes? The next is the tax on candles—the candles that the poor man burns at night in his cottage; and that amounts to 442,789*l.*—a good round sum. He pays sevenpence a pound for candles, which any farmer might make in his own house for three-pence. Another item is for printed cotton-goods; and the amount of that is 1,083,496*l.* 18*s.* 8*½d.* Here is a pretty score—nearly two millions—three-fourths of which are paid by the women and girls' gowns—nearly two millions! And then they will not let their husbands vote at elections.—(A laugh.) Now, Gentlemen, this item nearly concerns you. See what three and a half square yards of this article pay in taxes—take off the taxes,—let them be divided between you who work and your employer—or, at all events, if the Government insist upon having it all, they might

allow you at least to vote. Another item deserves your attention—the tax on tea, amounting to 4,225,000*l.* 16*s.* 2*3*/<sub>4</sub> *d.* Keep in mind only the four millions. I explained to you last night, that on this article of tea, whatever the East India Company (that is to say, the merchant) charges for it, the Government lays a tax amounting to that price. If a man pays 20*l.* for a quantity of tea at the India House, the Government makes him pay 20*l.* more to them before he can bring it away; and by the time that it comes to be purchased by the poor man, he is obliged to pay ninepence for that which costs only threepence at the India House. And after even this, he is to have no vote. Then your sugar is taxed; every thing is taxed; it is enough to turn the brain to see these things; tobacco and snuff—a man cannot take a pinch of snuff without paying a tax; the dust between his finger and thumb has yielded a tax; and this tax amounts to nearly two millions. You cannot do any thing—snuff, fill your pipe, eat, drink, without paying tax; every thing you touch, the very air you breathe almost is taxed; and because it is paid in an indirect way, you do not know how—you pay it insensibly—you do not know that you are doing

so; because the tax-gatherer does not come to your door, and make his demand, "Here, pay me so much for this." I only wish he did come. I only wish the tax-gatherer came to the mistress, at her breakfast, to ask for his threepence on the tea; if he did, I would be bound for it, he would not do it many times.—(Much laughter.) No, no, they don't go to work in that way; they get it out of you invisibly—you know nothing about it; that lady, who is now looking up at me, thought when she was sipping the pleasing beverage of morning, and may be complaining of its dearness, little she thought that the three-fourths of what she paid for it went into the pockets of the Government.—(Much laughing.) And shall this good lady's husband not be permitted to vote at elections, because the money paid by her in taxes does not come directly from her to the Government? Is that justice? Will the people be contented with it?—(No, no.) We have convincing reason for believing that if all the Members of that House were sent there by the people freely chosen, as they certainly are not, they would speak the voice of the people. And is it not clear to demonstration, that the people would never desire, nor would their

faithful Representatives, if they had them, suffer them to be overwhelmed, as they are, with this burden of taxes? Therefore, Gentlemen, all these plans of Reform that we hear of—the Reforms of the Lord Johns, the Lord Charleses, the Lord Williams, and the Lord God knows who! (a laugh) are useless at last. They are Reforms that only tend to diminish the power of the people, and never to extend that power.—(Cheers.) Need I say any thing more to show you the injustice of this project of Lord John Russell than this? It would take away nineteen twentieths of the votes which you have to give before a month, and all of which I trust you will give to me!—(A laugh.) And let me tell you, that according to their way of thinking, they are right in making an attempt to deprive the electors of Preston of their votes. They are afraid of the example of such a free principle of election as exists amongst you—they think there is something catching in it—that the country, seeing its benefits among you, would desire to enjoy it themselves; therefore, to be consistent with their own system, they endeavour to break up the body of electors of Preston, reduce you, and make you, as the inhabitants of other boroughs are, a mass of

slaves, to be transferred for money, and to receive your absolution, procured I know not how. I repeat, then, that if Lord John Russell's plan be carried into effect, you will be deprived of your votes! Gentlemen, it cannot be expected—it would be absurd to expect it—that any great change can take place in your favour, until a thorough change is effected in the Commons House of Parliament. A change *there* would be for the universal benefit. What a state the country is in! Every thing is out of joint; ruin every where stares us in the face; ministers are driven to their last shifts; they look around them, not knowing what to turn to next; one time they complain of a surplus of food; another time they complain of a surplus of months; population is too thin here; the women have too many children there; now they pay the Irish to emigrate to Canada; then they pay the Scotch to stay at home; in short, they are so bewildered, so completely *bothered*, as they say, that God only knows what will be the end of it all. But, Gentlemen, one thing is sufficiently clear—it becomes us to do all we can to promote the welfare and happiness of our neighbours, our children, and our country. You have, Gentlemen;

a great deal in your power. If it were not my sincere conviction, as it is, that I could do a great deal in that House, I would not, I assure you, give you or myself the trouble of offering to represent you in Parliament. But I am convinced that I can do much there; you have it in your power to send me there; if you do send me there, I will discharge my duty in every one of the respects that I am called upon to act. It may happen, Gentlemen, the day may come when the voters at Preston those, at least, who shall have voted for me, shall have to say, "Behold our country is saved; such and such a good has been achieved; every class is prosperous; our freedom is secured; our Sovereign is safe; our Constitution is unimpaired; and we, the men of Preston, have the glory of having sent to the House of Commons, the man who has taken the lead in proposing the measures which have produced these good results."—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, I say this, and you are very well convinced that I say it in the most serious sense it can be spoken. I call on you to do your duty; I am ready to perform mine. I pledge myself to you never, directly or indirectly, to put one farthing of your earnings into my

pocket. What need I? I live upon the means supplied by my own industry. I have enough; I have as much as I want in my own earnings; to these earnings I have a right, and I do enjoy them; and nothing that Kings or Parliament could bestow is an object of ambition to me. I am ambitious about nothing except to serve my country—above all, to serve that labouring, working class, in which I myself was born, and to belong to which has been my pride—will be my pride to the day of my death.—(Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience with which you have heard me; it would give me the greatest pleasure to remain amongst you; but that I must start, I think, to-morrow night, to travel all night to London. The moment I hear that Parliament is dissolved, that moment I will set out to join you. You will then have the opportunity of effecting that purpose which I hope you will effect, and which, when it is effected, will be as much to your interest as it is to my honour.—(Loud cheering.)

*Preston, May 17.*

Mr. COBBETT paraded the streets in an open carriage this evening, attended by some of his immediate friends, and a large con-

course of followers, with flags and music, enlivened the procession. Before the inn, from the window of which he spoke, a much greater crowd was collected than on any former day. His address was to the following effect:—He began by giving a flat denial to a report which he understood prevailed in the town, that he and his friends came down there merely for sport. It was pretty sport to travel such a distance. However, he declared, that as soon as he ascertained the time at which a dissolution would take place, and as soon as the election was fixed, he and Sir T. Beevor would leave London and join his friends at Preston. He and Sir T. Beevor had just signed a paper to that effect, addressed to the electors of Preston. They might therefore treat all such rumours as idle fictions intended to deceive and mislead. He had, he said, made up his mind to enable the electors of Preston to triumph, through him, to make him the instrument of their victory over bad principles, over misgovernment, over all those sources of injury and misfortune to the country. "Gentlemen," continued Mr. Cobbett, "I last night had the pleasure of explaining to you the nature of that Parliamentary Reform which I deemed necessary to

the effecting of the great change which the condition of our country requires so much. I explained to you why that Reform was called Radical. I showed you how, for the want of that reform, the country was continually suffering, and would continue to suffer, and particularly the labouring classes; how, for want of it, the dinner of the workman was taken from him—his dinner, for that after all, is the practical mischief; it is not talking about the name of the thing, nor about principles, but it is viewing the operation of the system as it produces practical mischief—as it takes away from the working man his dinner, and gives it to the idle man who ought to have no dinner at all. This is the way to look at it with a view to its producing the proper impression upon our minds. If I am not able to demonstrate the truth of that which I assert, with respect to this system, then consider me as an impostor, or a deluder of the people, as one who seeks to stir up discord, and breed confusion, instead of trying, as solemnly is my object, to establish order, and perpetuate harmony throughout the country. Gentlemen, they tell us that our plan of reform is impracticable—that is, that it cannot be carried into effect—it can't be

done: I only wish they would try. —(A laugh.) It is a maxim we are all acquainted with, try before you give up. Let them try: we only ask for the country much about the same sort of system for our reform that you have here amongst you in Preston. They say, if our plans were carried into effect, they would create combustion, bring about confusion, and God knows what. Why, Gentlemen, let me ask, is there any combustion in Preston? —(A laugh.) I hear of none. I hear of no throats being cut—no revolution going on—property is as safe here—lives are as secure here as in any part of the country with which I am acquainted. And yet here you have something like Universal Suffrage. Here is in practice that thing which they tell us is the fertile source of confusion and revolution, and where do you find a more beautiful town in England—a people more peaceful and orderly? Here are before me probably ten thousand people; among you there is no ill-humour —no not even one instance of disorder, from the beginning to the end, have I observed throughout the immense multitudes which have assembled for these three days. And yet you have the system of representation amongst you

which is denounced as the producer of disturbance. Gentlemen, we want for the whole country to have the benefit of this system. We ask for the law of England—the law of our forefathers, which says that no Englishman shall be taxed except by his own consent; that is to say, by his consent, given by himself or his representative in the Commons House of Parliament. — Commons House, Gentlemen, pray observe; for formerly all Englishmen who were not Nobles were called the Commons.—It was not the lower orders, nor the mob, but the Commons. We want the law which says that every man who pays a tax shall have a vote in putting a member into the House of Commons. Now, if you can show me a man in the country that pays no tax, he must, in the first place, wear no clothes—(a laugh); he must neither eat nor drink—he must be such a man as Mr. Malthus and the anti-breeding people would have—stark naked, neither eating nor drinking. Find me only such a man, and then I shall say, "Let that fellow have no vote."—(Loud laughing.) Let every man come to age have a vote—I say every man who is not incapacitated by infirmity—every man who is not a criminal—who

has not been a felon—every innocent man in the community, is entitled to a vote at elections. O, but, say they, there would be a difficulty—there would be such fuss and confusion in making out the lists of those who have arrived at the age of 21 in each parish or district. But please to remember, good Gentlemen, you found out the way of doing it for the militia—(cheers and laughter), and you do still find it out for the same purpose. Yes, you find out the name of every householder—his Christian name—his surname—his place of residence; and you compel the landlord to disclose the same particulars respecting an inmate of his house: not only do you do this, but you find out if he is healthy—if all his limbs are perfect;—if, in short, he is fit to be a soldier. And then you have your lists and balloting-box; and, when you draw the name of a particular party, if he is not ready to come forward, you clap him into prison. Why can you not have your lists and your account of particulars as well for an election? Let them but try; but no, they will not—like all those who could, but will not—they never will concur in a change, until there is somebody in the proper place who has the courage to

propose it, and the skill to show its necessity by arguments so cogent that there is no getting rid of them. Again, Gentlemen, they say—well, if you had this reform, what good would it do you? I'll tell you in a moment what good it would do:—Earl Grey, when he was Mr. Grey, in the year 1793, presented a petition to the House of Commons, of which he was a Member, and which petition is recorded on the Journal of the House. In this petition, signed by his own hand, he stated, and offered to prove the assertion at the bar of the Honourable House, that sixty-five Noblemen, Members of the House of Peers, and fifteen or sixteen great Commoners, returned by their influence, a majority of the Members of the House of Commons. You know, Gentlemen, that every thing in that House is decided by the majority, so that in effect the handful of Peers and Commoners who returned the majority, might as well have returned the whole. Well, Gentlemen, they having possession of this power, what use do they make of it? Why, to provide excellently well for their families and dependants out of the taxes. No sparing here: they provide for them excellently well, and this is why they lay on taxes.

It would be strange indeed, if having the facility, they did not use it to serve themselves and their relatives. Hence the enormous grants voted nominally to the King. But the King don't get any of it—he no more spends it than you or I. No, it goes to the Master of the Horse—the Steward of the Household. This one takes a part, the other has a share—in this way they cut and divide it amongst them. This, Gentlemen, is the grease that greases the wheels of the machine. It is a monstrous machine, the wheels of which would never be got to turn were it not for the application of this grease. Another effect of Reform would be the putting down of the enormous system which has brought about all this distress. It is not a distress of a moment—existing to-day and gone in a few months—no; it arises from the accumulation of debt during the late war, and the enormous dead-weight, making in all 37 millions out of the 57 millions, and five millions more are paid for collecting alone. Gentlemen, I proclaim it—it should be known to all the country—every man should repeat it once a day for a twelvemonth, that the bare collection of the taxes, including payments of all sorts, whether salaries

or pensions in that account, the bare collecting costs the country every year more money than the whole taxes of the United States of America amount to, for the maintenance of the Government, for the payment of the interest of their debt, for supporting their army, and for building up a large fleet at the same time, which, if we don't take care, will be ready in a short time to cope with the fleet of England, and while all this is going on the people are living well and contentedly. Is not this monstrous? is it not sufficient to awaken any people? Can the system be a good one which has such materials to compose it?—No. But, Gentlemen, to return to the debt and the dead weight. Persons may talk as they will, but they censure Ministers unjustly, who blame them for not taking off the taxes, and do not first ask them to reduce the interest of the Debt. In the county of Norfolk, in the year 1823, we petitioned for a reduction of the interest of the Debt, and a reduction of taxes, but we accompanied our prayer with this condition—that they would not touch one farthing of the Debt, until they first abolished all unmerited salaries, grants, and pensions. Not one farthing was to be taken from the

fundholder until they had first done that. Let them take away a large part of the taxes. There will be no distress—men's lives will be easier—there will be no disposition to disturbance—there will be no need of an army to keep the peace. And why, Gentlemen, do they not wish to adopt this easy course? Because they do not like to part with these grants, these sinecures, these emoluments, which they now so abundantly enjoy. How, then, are we to have the Debt reduced? There is the itch. How are they to be prevailed upon to take the preliminary step of giving up their own emoluments? Why by the people's unanimous voice—by that voice being addressed to them in a loud significant tone. And how are the people to be induced to utter that voice, unless there be somebody within the House with the courage, and the industry, and the knowledge sufficient to state facts, and urge them to the consideration of those facts by adequate arguments? These arguments and facts must be reiterated: they must by repetition be made familiar to the nation. That done, the system ends. Let the people only be unanimous, and that is sufficient. The rich man as well as the poor man will ask for a

change. The farmer, the master manufacturer, will see that it is his interest to have a change as well as the poor man, and unanimity once established between the middling class and the working class, there is an end of the system. The interest of the debt would then be reduced. The taxes would be brought down to what they were before the war. Before the last war the taxes of the country were sixteen millions, now they are fifty-seven millions, and that increase has taken place without being accompanied by the smallest increase in the means of paying it. If statements like these being made in the House itself were spread abroad amongst the people, if there was a man in that House of courage, of ability, with a sufficient stock of knowledge, but above all, with integrity, that would impress upon the House, and convince the country that a change was indispensable, then would the system end, and then would the country be prosperous and happy once more. Then would the ship-owner, the merchant, the great farmer, the manufacturer, be enabled to preserve their profits for their children. Then would the working classes live better—wheat would be four shillings the bushel—beer two-pence the pot—the

master would get a fair return from his enterprise—the workman would get the fruits of his industry—then we might set the foreign manufacturers at defiance—then there would be no half work—no cribbing of wages—then there would be no want of employment—no want of adequate reward for labour—there would be no ruined master—no starving men.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have said it a hundred times—you all know it as well as I do, that the presence of such a man as I have described to you in the House of Commons, is absolutely necessary to the beginning of the change which is required. It is my thinking this—it is my conviction on that score, that brings me here. Gentlemen, such a man as I have described to you, it is in your power to return to Parliament. I am not guilty of presumption in saying, that I am such a man—the whole country thinks it—the whole country says it, and I believe there is not a man of you that does not think, and that would not say it. If I were in that House, Gentlemen, I would do my duty; I would produce such an effect as I have stated it is necessary to produce, in order to lay the foundation of a great change. It is, therefore, with confidence, that I ask you

for the power to begin. I am persuaded that you will give me what I ask; and I would not ask it, were I not certain that I would prove the means of saving the country. Gentlemen, if you do send me into that House, the time will come, when you will have to say one to another, “We have ‘done our duty; we have discharged the sacred trust committed to us, not for our own sakes, but for the good of our country; we have sent the man into Parliament who has saved ‘her.”—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am obliged to set off to-night, and make all haste to London. The moment I hear the period of Election fixed, I shall be amongst you, to take all the lawful means necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose, which, when accomplished, will be to you a subject of great triumph, as to me it will be an honour. Gentlemen, I thank you for the great honour you have done me since my arrival within the territory of Preston. Greater honour you could not do me. You have done me all the honour you can. I feel all the gratitude which it is possible for the human heart to feel. Gentlemen, I bid you farewell. Good night, and God bless you!

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending May 13.

Per Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	59 10	Rye .....	37 9
Barley ..	29 8	Beans .....	38 6
Oats .....	23 1	Pease .....	39 1

Aggregate Average of the six weeks preceding May 15, by which importation is regulated.

Per Quarter.

	s. d.
Wheat .....	59 10
Rye .....	36 4
Barley .....	31 6
Oats .....	23 8
Beans .....	37 4
Pease .....	38 5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 13.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat ..	33,751
Barley ..	8,143
Oats ...	28,625

Rye .....	244
Beans...	3,164
Pease ...	516

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, May 13.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
Wheat ..	4,174	for 12,535	6	3 Average, 60 0
Barley ..	1,274	..	1,783 13 10	..... 28 0
Oats ..	13,719	..	17,594 19 10	..... 25 7
Rye....	20	..	31 10 3	..... 31 6
Beans..	1,479	....	2,780 11 1	..... 37 7
Pease ..	177	....	349 6 2	..... 39 5

Friday, May 19.—The arrivals of this week are small, being much short of an average supply. Fine samples of Wheat alone obtain the quotations of Monday; for other sorts there has been scarcely any demand. In Barley, Beans, and Pease, there is hardly any trade; Oats have sold heavily at last quotations. The Flour trade very dull.

Monday, May 22.—During the week past the arrivals of English Grain have been moderate; there were a good many vessels from Ireland with Oats, and a fair quantity of Flour. This morning the fresh supply consists chiefly of a pretty fair show of Wheat samples from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. The weather is considered favourable to the crop of Wheat, and the Mealing trade is in consequence very dull, at a decline on runs of 1s. per qr. from the terms of this day se'nnight; but picked samples have obtained 2s. to 3s. more than our top quotations.

There is scarcely any trade for Malting Barley, and it may be reported rather lower, but dry Grinding parcels fully maintain last quotations. Beans and Pease are each in short supply, and remain as last quoted. The weather being dry, occasions rather more demand for Oats, and such parcels as are sweet, have met sale at the rates of this day se'nnight. The Flour Trade continues extremely heavy.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack .....	50s.—55s.
— Secords .....	42s.—46s.
— North Country ..	40s.—43s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from May 15 to May 20, both inclusive.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat.. 4,623	Tares .... 398
Barley .. 385	Linseed .. 352
Malt.... 7,564	Rapeseed .. —
Oats .... 17,930	Brank .. —
Beans ... 638	Mustard.. —
Flour.... 7,639	Flax .... —
Rye.... —	Hemp ... —
Pease.... 385	Seeds ... —

Foreign.—Wheat, 400; Oats, 1,941; and Beans 595 quarters.

Monday, May 15.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 200 firkins of Butter, and 2,398 bales of Bacon, and from Foreign Ports, 3,603 casks of Butter.

## HOPS.

Price per Cwt. in the Borough:

Monday, May 22.—The late change of weather has improved the appearance of the Bines, though the flies have appeared in various quarters, and should we have warm rains, will most probably increase. Prices remain stationary, though not much disposition to force sales.

Maidstone, May 18.—The weather having become a little warmer these last few days, has been more favourable for the Hops, which have grown very fast, and we do not hear so much about the vermin as was reported last week.

Worcester, May 17.—In our market on Saturday, 236 pockets were

weighed; prices for 1825's, 11*l.* 11*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*; very choice higher. No inquiry for Old Hops. The account from the Plantation state that the bine has grown fast since the weather has been warmer. A few flies have been seen in many parts of Kent and Sussex, but this had no effect on the price.

## SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 22.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	4	0	to	4 10
Mutton ...	3	10	—	4 4
Veal .....	5	0	—	6 0
Pork .....	4	4	—	5 4
Lamb .....	5	6	—	6 6

Beasts ... 2,126	Sheep .. 20,830
Calves ... 190	Pigs ... 190

## NEWGATE, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 4
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork .....	4	0	—	5 8
Lamb .....	4	8	—	5 8

## LEADENHALL, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	2	to	4 0
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 2
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 4
Lamb .....	4	0	—	6 0

## COAL MARKET, May 19.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
8 <i>1</i> Newcastle..	7 <i>1</i>	27 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
1 Sunderland..	1	37 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> — 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware.....	£3 10 to 5 10
Middlings.....	2 15 — 3 0
Chats.....	2 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.	

## BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware .....	£3 10 to 6 0
Middlings.....	2 10 — 3 10
Chats.....	2 0 — 0 0
Common Red. .	3 10 — 6 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Lead.

*Smithfield.*—Hay....60s. to 95s.

Straw...30s. to 40s.

Clover.. 70s. to 110s.

*St. James's.*—Hay.... 60s. to 100s.

Straw .. 30s. to 42s.

Clover .. 80s. to 105s.

*Whitechapel.*—Hay....66s. to 90s.

Straw...36s. to 42s.

Clover.. 84s. to 110s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.				
Aylesbury .....	52 64 0	32 34 0	25 30 0	43 44 0	0 0 0
Banbury .....	48 58 0	28 32 0	26 32 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke ....	50 63 0	27 29 0	22 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	48 58 0	32 0 0	22 23 0	46 52 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52 68 0	29 32 0	28 32 0	34 37 0	38 40 0
Derby .....	58 64 0	28 32 0	25 29 0	40 45 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	46 62 0	29 35 0	24 32 0	46 52 6	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	52 62 0	25 28 0	22 26 0	46 50 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	64 68 0	34 38 0	24 26 0	28 32 0	0 0 0
Eye .....	54 60 0	30 32 0	22 26 0	34 36 0	32 34 0
Guildford.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Henley .....	60 74 0	27 34 0	24 31 0	42 48 0	40 47 0
Horncastle.....	52 58 0	22 28 0	20 23 0	35 40 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 66 0	22 31 0	20 30 0	40 54 0	0 0 0
Lewes .....	56 64 0	0 0 0	24 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Newbury .....	46 70 0	27 34 0	21 32 0	43 48 0	42 0 0
Northampton....	42 59 0	28 29 0	22 26 0	40 42 0	0 0 0
Nottingham ....	58 0 0	29 0 0	25 0 0	43 0 0	0 0 0
Reading .....	60 76 0	29 35 0	19 28 0	44 50 0	43 50 0
Stamford.....	50 58 0	26 29 0	20 25 0	38 39 0	0 0 0
Stowmarket ....	52 66 0	24 30 0	23 27 0	31 0 0	0 0 0
Swansea.....	66 0 0	23 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro .....	65 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Warminster.....	48 60 0	27 37 0	24 27 0	42 56 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	55 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith* .....	25 30 0	19 23 0	16 20 0	15 19 0	15 19 0
Haddington* ....	24 29 6	15 23 0	14 19 0	14 18 0	14 18 0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

*Liverpool*, May 16.—The imports of Grain during the past week have again been very small; towards the end of this period, however, Wheat, Oats, Flour, and Oatmeal, were taken off pretty freely, at fully the prices of last Tuesday. The market of this day was well attended, and purchases to a fair extent were made of Wheat, at an advance of fully 3d. per 70 lbs.; Oats at 1½d. per 45 lbs., and Flour and Oatmeal 1s. per sack beyond the prices of this day se'nnight. For very fine Dantzig Wheat *in bond* 6s., 6d. per 70 lbs. was offered and declined for 1,000 quarters.

Imported into Liverpool from the 9th to 15th May, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 3,167; Barley, 308; Oats, 6,541; Malt, 1,730; Beans, 362; and Pease, 31 quarters. Flour, 2,293 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 2,308 packs, per 240 lbs.

*Guildford*, May 20.—We had a good supply of Wheat to-day; the quality in general very fine, but the market very dull, and lower prices were submitted to.—Wheat, new, for mealing, 14l. to 18l. 10s. per load. Barley, 31s. to 36s.; Oats, 26s. to 34s.; Beans, 43s. to 50s.; and Pease, grey, 46s. to 50s. per quarter. Tares, 8s. 6d. per bushel.

*Norwich*, May 20.—We had a middling supply of Wheat to-day, and the demand brisk:—Prices of Red from 48s. to 56s.; White to 58s.; what few samples of Barley were offered sold from 22s. to 28s.; Oats, 21s. to 28s. Beans, 36s. to 39s.; Peas, 34s. to 40s. per quarter; and Flour, 44s. to 45s. per sack.

*Bristol*, May 18.—The business done in the Corn markets at this place during the last week was very trifling, except in the article of Oats, which sold freely at rather improved prices. Supplies moderate. Present prices about as follow:—Wheat, from 4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d.; Beans, 3s. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Second's, 30s. to 46s. per bag.

*Ipswich*, May 20.—At our market to-day we had scarcely any thing but Wheat, the sale of which was very dull at about last week's prices, as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 62s.; Barley, 24s. to 32s.; and Beans, 38s. to 39s. per quarter.

*Wakefield*, May 19.—There is a good supply of Wheat fresh up to-day; the best samples have gone off slowly at an advance of 1s. per quarter, but there is no improvement in inferior sorts. There is a good demand for Oats at rather more money; Shelling is scarce, and ready sale at 1s. more than could be obtained last week. Good fresh Malting Barley is in demand, at an improvement of 1s. per quarter, but Grinding qualities meet very dull sale. Beans are unaltered. Malt is very heavy. There is nothing doing in Rapeseed.—Wheat, Red, 48s. to 62s.; White, 51s. to 66s. per 60lbs.; Barley, 26s. to 28s.; fine, 29s. per quarter; Beans, old, 40s. to 44s.; new, 37s. to 41s. per 63lbs.; Oats, Mealing, new, 12½d. to 13½d. per stone; Shelling, new, 31s. to 33s.; and Malt, 32s. to 40s. per load. Flour, fine, 45s. to 47s. per sack of 280lbs. Rapeseed, 14l. to 19l. per last.

*Manchester*, May 20.—We had a good attendance at our Corn Exchange to-day, with a disposition to buy any thing of good quality, which is held at a small advance on this day week. The supply of any kind of Grain is by no means large; the demand is also very much curtailed, only the Charitable Committees are now buying more freely. Of Flour we have pretty free arrivals from Ireland. Currency as under.—Wheat, English, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per bushel of 70lbs.; Irish, ditto, 8s. to 9s.; Oats, ditto, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. per bushel of 45lbs.; Beans, 45s. to 50s. per quarter; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per 60lbs. Malt, 38s. to 45s. per load of six bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280lbs.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, May 20.—We had a good supply of fat Cattle to this day's market, and many remained unsold; prices 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs. sinking offal. The supply of Store Stock was also good; Scots sold from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per stone when fat; Short Horns 3s. 6d. to 4s. Pigs in large numbers and selling cheap. Meat, Beef, 7d. to 8½d. Veal, 5½d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, to 8d., and Pork, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, May 20.—Beef, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 9d.; Pork, 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, on the 17th inst. there was a good supply of Cattle and Sheep: there being many buyers, both sold readily; prices much the same as last week.—Beef, from 6s. to 6s. 6d.; and Mutton, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 13, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	63	10	30	1	25	7
Essex	64	5	30	2	25	11
Kent	60	3	32	1	25	9
Sussex	59	0	31	6	25	0
Suffolk	58	10	28	3	27	7
Cambridgeshire	57	5	29	3	22	7
Norfolk	56	10	26	0	25	7
Lincolnshire	55	5	25	3	18	3
Yorkshire	56	0	26	10	21	3
Durham	59	6	0	0	27	1
Northumberland	55	5	32	3	24	3
Cumberland	61	5	29	11	22	11
Westmoreland	65	7	38	10	24	8
Lancashire	61	8	0	0	24	6
Cheshire	63	7	0	0	23	2
Gloucestershire	63	4	34	1	24	0
Somersetshire	60	5	33	6	21	8
Monmouthshire	60	11	35	1	26	0
Devonshire	61	2	28	7	0	0
Cornwall	62	10	31	11	25	1
Dorsetshire	57	5	27	6	23	7
Hampshire	56	9	30	3	22	1
North Wales	65	1	34	10	20	10
South Wales	59	0	29	9	18	9

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.